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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1893.

NUMBER 74.

NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, TRADE AND COMMERCE—BUT FIRST OF ALL, THE NEWS.

A SUBSTITUTE REPORTED.

Senator Voorhees Reports Back
the House Bill Amended.

THE BILL GOES OVER A DAY

A Very Warm Debate Occurs Over
Stewart's Resolution.

Senator Teller Makes a Ringing Speech
in Favor of White Metal—His Address
Against Calumny Howlers—His Ad-
dress Not Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In the Senate Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, reported back the House bill repealing part of the Sherman act with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. He asked that the bill be placed on the calendar and gave notice that he should ask the Senate to take it up and consider it immediately after morning business from this time on until final action be taken. The substitute he said, was exactly the bill heretofore reported on objection of Mr. Teller it went over till tomorrow. Mr. Harris, a member of the finance committee, said the substitute just reported, was the majority report, in which the minority committee did not concur.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart was then laid before the Senate. It directed the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate whether there is danger of a deficiency in the revenues of the government during the current year and if so what is the probable amount of such deficiency and whether legislation is necessary to supply such deficiency. This resolution gave rise to a long discussion. Senator Sherman, Voorhees, Mills, McPherson and Harris opposed the resolution as calling for a premeditated statement, as calculated to create needless alarm, or as reflecting on the secretary of the treasury. A motion to refer the resolution to the finance committee was made by Mr. Voorhees and that motion was opposed by Mr. Hill and by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Hill declared that he could see no danger to the country from the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Stewart also defended it, declaring that there was a rumor that there was a deficiency in the revenue; that the treasury had difficulty in paying current expenses and the gold reserve was being paid therefor.

After some further debate the resolution was finally referred to a committee by 40 to 15. The senators voting nay were: Allen, Call, Dubois, Lamborn, Hill, Ivey, Jones of Nevada, Lindsay, Pfeiffer, Power, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, White of California, and Walcott.

Mr. Dolph introduced a bill which was referred to the committee on foreign relations appropriating \$500,000 to enable the secretary of the treasury to enforce the Chinese exclusion act, and said he would seek opportunity of addressing the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Gordon addressed the Senate in favor of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and against the substitute. In the concluding portion of his speech he advocated the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state banks.

Mr. Teller addressed the Senate in an argument to prove that the Sherman law was not responsible for the financial trouble of the country. "Almost without exception," he said, "every one who has addressed the Senate has spoken as if there was some great calamity impending over the people of the United States. He would have said that the country was in a state of financial collapse. There was a disturbed financial condition of an unusual character and it seemed to him the first thing to do would be to inquire what brought it about, and yet during three week's session he had not heard anybody suggest an intelligent reason for the present financial condition. Nobody had brought the question to whether the cause was or was not the Sherman act. He challenged any senator to tell and to tell the American people that about the people had brought about this panic because they were afraid of their money."

"There has been taken from the banks since the first of spring, at least \$150,000,000, by men who were disinterested with the present condition of things. They had taken out their money and had put it away, but they had not demanded gold. They took whatever currency they could get. He had seen in the city of Denver when four national banks there, all solvent, had closed. He had gone on the street with a crowd gathered and asked the people what the trouble was and he was told: 'We do not know what the trouble is. We have been told that there is a great financial disturbance in the country. We do not know whether the banks will be able to pay us our money when we want it, and we think it is safest to get it now.'"

"These prognostications of coming evils," he said, "had emanated from the New York banks and newspapers. The cry of the metropolitan papers was followed by all the small papers of the country. None of them had been able to tell what was going to happen. These misrepresentations and false statements brought about a state of things which could be brought about in any country and at any time by such means and agencies."

Mr. Teller then went on at great length to discuss the course taken by New York's banks in refusing to pay the depositors' checks in currency, and in trying to work up public opinion in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act. He noted the repeated interviews with the President and Secretary Cassida, he criticized the views attributed to a President (and which he said had never been denied), that the people of the United States needed an object lesson as to how to get it. Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Teller yielded for a motion to proceed to executive business and afterwards the Senate adjourned.

THE VOORHEES BILL.
Administrative Influence Will Probably
Be Strong Enough to Pass It.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—[Special.]—Advocates of silver in the Senate are determined to exhaust every means before they give up, but it is generally believed here that the administration influence is strong enough to pass the Voorhees' bill. The fight will doubtless be prolonged until late in September, but it is eventually thought that unconditional repeal will be carried.

Senator Dolph today introduced a bill in the Senate to place on the same footing as regular volunteers, citizens of Oregon, Idaho and Washington, who served with the United States troops in the war against the Nez Percés and other tribes of Indians.

DISCUSSING THE RULES.

Each Speaker Received the Plaudits
of His Party Friends.

IT WAS A LITTLE PERSONAL.

Each Speaker Received the Plaudits
of His Party Friends.

Reed Criticized the Provisions of the Rules
Reported, and Speaker Crisp Replied
in Very Vigorous Language—
Work of the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In the House Mr. Aitkin offered a resolution providing for a special committee to investigate the Ford theatre disaster, and to determine what action should be taken for the relief of families of the victims, which was referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Catchings called up the report of the committee on rules, and debate followed. An animated discussion over the rules was had between Speaker Crisp and ex-Speaker Reed, the latter criticizing the report. For the first time this session the speaker took the floor, having called Mr. Richardson of Tennessee to the chair, and replied to the criticisms of the gentleman from Maine. At times the debate was somewhat personal, and each speaker received the plaudits of his party friends.

Mr. Reed argued in favor of the rights of the majority as fairly maintained in the Fifty-first Congress. He criticized a provision of the rules which he claimed would be a violation of the constitution. Mr. Crisp said many of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress were to be commended. Many others had been condemned by the country. Among the actions in the Fifty-first Congress which were odious to the country was the arbitrary, high-handed action on the part of the speaker without authority of rules or anything else. The speaker assumed power to count a quorum, and he (Reed) had claimed that the Supreme Court had decided against the House in this respect.

"The Supreme court said the House had a right to make its own rules; but it never said the speaker should make them. The speaker is elected by the Fifty-second Congress and now he is assuming to make rules for the Fifty-first Congress, the individual judgment of the chair, but the judgment of a majority of the House. Dilatory motions would be avoided by the House, and the speaker would be required to report to the committee on rules. He (Crisp) preferred the approval of the people by the speaker, and he believed he had the right to exercise his power and claimed that in so doing he permitted the majority to rule."

"The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) arrogantly asserted that the Fifty-first Congress should be regarded as an example that should be followed by all Congresses. He (Crisp) felt, as the people of the country felt, that the Fifty-first Congress was a usurpation that ought to be repudiated."

Mr. Reed, in reply, "regretted that the speaker had lost his position to take part in the discussion on the floor, and introduced a debate partnership. This was a public question. He believed the policy of the Fifty-first Congress had received the approval of the Supreme court. He regretted that the Democrats had merely adopted half of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress but thought they were on the road to adopting them all."

Debate continued by Messrs. Springer, Boatner, Hooker, Pickler, Cummings, Hebburn and Bryan. Then the subject was dropped and Mr. Springer introduced a bill to provide for the exchange of silver in the treasury, which was referred. The House then adjourned.

Way and Means Committee Meeting.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—At the request of the majority of members of the ways and means committee, chairman Wilson has issued a call for a meeting of the committee tomorrow morning, at which it is desired that the question of tariff hearings before the committee be decided.

THE STORM SWEEP EAST.

All of the Atlantic Coast Em-
braced in Its Path.

MANY LIVES ARE LOST.

The Damage to Property Will Reach
Up in the Millions.

Charleston and Baltimore Are Inundated
—From Savannah the Report Comes
That Nearly One Hundred Lives Are
Lost—Worst Storm for Years.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The storm which swept over this city and surrounding country last night from midnight till 8 o'clock this morning, like the one a few days ago, originated in the West Indies, but instead of following the coast swept more inland and reached out in every direction for a distance of more than 1,500 miles. As almost all telegraphic connections are broken the signal service is unable to give a complete report of its course or the exact direction, but local observations indicate that it probably made its way to sea through the St. Lawrence valley. The tides in the bay here are unusually high. Owing to southerly winds and angry-looking waves, vessels found difficulty in making headway.

Many houses in this city were unroofed or demolished and wires of all descriptions were broken. The Long Island and Jersey shore resorts suffered more than from the storm last week. Several wrecks on the water are reported and when the storm abates others are expected to be heard from. Railroad communication between the Jersey shore resorts and Philadelphia has been cut off. At Philadelphia two electrocutions occurred this morning as a result of the storm.

The Delaware river is higher than for years, and wharves and structures along the river front in Philadelphia are flooded, and considerable damage resulted. The dry docks at Cramp's ship yards were damaged to the extent of \$10,000 by the high tide.

Heavy damage to property was done at New Haven, Conn., by the storm. Shade trees were blown down and chimneys and roofs were blown off in profusion. The city of Baltimore was almost entirely ruined. Telegraphic and telephonic communication has been wanted all day. The fruit orchards of Connecticut suffered much and some are ruined. It is impossible to accurately estimate the damage at present, although it must amount to over a million dollars in New Haven county.

BALTIMORE FLOODED.
The Streets Resembled Lagoons Instead
of Business Thoroughfares.
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—Not since the great flood of 1898 has such a storm been experienced in Baltimore as that of last night. The wind blew a furious gale all afternoon and in the evening rain began falling in torrents and did not cease until morning. Roofs and chimneys were torn off, glass smashed, telegraph and telephone wires wrecked and electric lights went out, leaving the greater part of the city in darkness.

On the bay a mountainous sea sprang up and rolled high in the basin, spreading over walls and flooding streets and adjacent buildings. This morning the streets resembled lagoons instead of business thoroughfares.

The wharves were completely submerged and some portions destroyed. Several schooners were washed high and dry on the streets, and warehouses along the waterfront suffered damages aggregating many thousands of dollars. The south-east gale prevented the waters from receding until morning, when, which time business was practically at a standstill in the flooded districts.

Incoming vessels report severe experiences. Dispatches from Annapolis state that great damage was done around the wharves and to shipping. In Elkton the river was beaten back by the terrific gale until the water flooded the street, great damage being done. In Cambridge large damage was done to property and growing crops. Milford, Del., reports that the storm ruined the remainder of the peach crop in that section to the extent of 150,000 baskets.

COUNCILMEN ARRESTED.

Members of the Spokane Council Charged
With Bribery.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 29.—All day long rumors ran over the city that sensational developments might be expected at today's session of the city council. These drew a big crowd of curious minded people eager for the expected disclosures. Immediately after the meeting Sheriff Tughr walked into the city hall and arrested Councilman Graham, Democrat, and Councilman Heep, Republican, both of the Second ward on charges of taking a money bribe as a consideration for their votes in putting through a sewer contract for Contractor Olsen. The defendants were taken before Justice Woods and released on \$5,000 bonds pending examination next Tuesday.

These arrests were made through the Citizens' league, composed of about forty prominent men, who have been actively at work for the past three days. They are said to possess indisputable proofs of the guilt of the arrested men, and to be in possession of facts which may lead to further arrests. They are thoroughly aroused, and have retained Judge Claggett to prosecute the cases to a finish. The arrests created a tremendous sensation.

NELSON AGAIN BOUND OVER.
In Default of Bail He Is Placed in the
Penitentiary.
OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 29.—[Special.]—Alfred H. Nelson was for the second time today bound over to the grand jury by Commissioner Hunanilsky, on a charge of embezzlement. He is charged by Hans Vergh, of Nevada, with having collected \$750 of complainant's money, which he appropriated to his own use. In default of bonds in the sum of \$1,000 Nelson was tonight taken to the penitentiary by Sheriff Cook.

It is very probable that habeas corpus proceedings will be commenced tomorrow before Judge Zane, for the purpose of testing the right of the United States marshal to place defendants held to the grand jury in the penitentiary instead of giving him into the custody of the sheriff.

Sullivan Will Be Acquitted.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Private advices from San Francisco say Paymaster Sullivan, United States navy, recently detained there on a charge of embezzlement, will be acquitted.

GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.
A Battle with the Natives Results in
Four Being Killed.
BERLIN, Aug. 29.—A telegram received this morning from Dar-es-Salaam, the chief seaport of German East Africa, announces that active hostilities have been begun between German forces and natives. The German contingent, commanded by Governor Scheele, stormed the fortified camp of the Sultan at Kilimanjaro and after four hours of severe fighting the German troops killed, and a sergeant and twenty-three natives wounded.

CHOLERA IN VIENNA.
One Death from the Scourge Occurs in
That City.
VIENNA, Aug. 29.—Cholera has appeared in Vienna. This is confirmed by physicians who examined the body of the workman who died yesterday, they certifying that there was no doubt that his death was caused by cholera.

A dispatch received this evening from Buda Pesth says 135 new cases and seventy-eight deaths from cholera are reported in eighteen counties in Hungary during twenty-four hours.

Defrauding the French Government.
PARIS, Aug. 29.—French custom officers have discovered that large quantities of corn and grist have been imported as grain refuse and bona duty, defrauding the government of large sums in duties. The officials have ordered an analysis for future samples of all consignments of such articles.

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THE BIG FUTURITY STAKE.

Domino Wins from a Field of
Nineteen Competitors.

GALILEE COMES IN SECOND.

Only a Head Behind the Winner at the
Finish.

The Field Was the Largest Ever Started
in a Futurity Race—The Winner
Gets \$40,715 and His
Breeder \$4,000.

SHREVEPORT, Aug. 29.—Domino proved himself the worthy son of a noble sire today by winning the great Futurity stake from a field of nineteen competitors. He carried top weight, too, and was delayed at the post nearly half an hour. Besides this the track was heavy and sticky. It was just a day for a light weight, but he vanquished all of them, though one of them, Galilee, gave him a hard fight for over a furlong, and was only a head behind at the finish.

The value of the stake was \$50,000, divided as follows: \$40,715 to Domino and \$9,285 to his breeder, \$5,354 to Galilee and \$2,500 to his breeder; \$2,000 to Dobbin and \$1,000 to his breeder.

Fear of a cyclone deterred many from going to the track. Eight thousand would be a liberal estimate of the number of people who saw the great event. The field was the largest ever started in the history of the race, and was a public favorite and though nearly every horse in the race was well backed, he carried the bulk of public money, as much as 7 to 5 were laid against him.

The start was a good one. Tatal took Domino to the front at once and led at the first clump of trees, not pressed by Galilee. As Galilee made every endeavor to keep Galilee in the van, but it was Lilliputian against Goliath and Tatal outdressed both he and McDermott and drove gallant Domino home under such a hail of punishment that he won by a nose on the very post. Griffin by one last despairing effort landed Galilee a head before Dobbin.

"I think Dobbin can beat Domino, same weights and race over again, and I wouldn't mind betting \$25,000 on it," said Dwyer. Mr. Keene expressed a willingness to make the match, but there was a misunderstanding as to jockies, both parties expressing preference for Tatal. Tatal is under engagement with the Kansas and every endeavor was made to get Griffin to make the race, but he was unable to do so.

Five furlongs—Minnehaha won, Perrier second, Tormentor third. Time—1:12 4-5.
Futurity course—Factotum won, Ascent second, Teardrop third. Time—1:14 4-5.
One mile and one-sixteenth—Ramapo won, Count second, Pickpocket third. Time—1:48 1-5.
Futurity stakes, futurity course—Domino won, Galilee second, Dobbin third. Time—1:12 4-5. Rubicon, Will of the Wisp, For the Money, Hydrant, Hymar, Prig, Appomattox, Sam Lane, Fatality, Jack of Spades, Illusion and Figaro also ran.

Futurity stakes—Rocke won, Hamble second, Cactus third. Time—1:12 4-5.
One mile and three-sixteenths—Orchid won, Mad second, Aloha third. Time—2:05.
DECLARED A DRAW.
A Six Round Bout Between Billy Smith and Tom Ryan.
CONY ISLAND, Aug. 29.—A large crowd gathered at the Athletic club tonight to witness a six round bout between Billy Smith of Boston, and Tommy Ryan of Chicago. There were preliminary bouts between Billy Smith and "Pickering" and Harry Fenwick the "Arkansas Kid," and between Fred Morris, of New York, and Billy Hennessy of Clinton, Iowa. "Pickering" won the first a scientific manner. The second was declared a draw, and then after an ovation to Jack Dempsey, who was discovered in the audience, the main event of the evening started.

Six hard rounds were fought and the referee decided it a draw. Both men showed considerable signs of punishment and each was covered with blood. Smith was struck on the two and most of the rubbing, but Ryan was most scientific. Smith did much unfair fighting and false wrestling and this caused the sympathy of the crowd to go to Ryan.

THE ST. LOUIS TRACK.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Track Good. Five furlongs—Sue Nell won, Expense second, Sunbeam third. Time—1:33.
Four and one-half furlongs—Editha won, King Craft second, My Pearl third. Time—1:47.
Six furlongs—Borealis won, Belfast second, Arthur G third. Time—1:17.
One mile—Bonnie B won, Testar May second, Duke of Ahol third. Time—1:45.
Five furlongs—Burt Jordan won, Guilty second, Ruby Payne third. Time—1:29 4-5.
One mile—Bonnie Time won, Taylor Hayden second, Tom Kelly third. Time—1:44 1-2.
Fast Track at Saratoga.
SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—Track fast—Five furlongs—Melange won, Factious second, Carmen third. Time, 14 minutes.
Five half furlongs—Fredericks won, Ed. Kearney second, Blue Garter third. Time, 1:13.
Third race declared off.
Six half furlongs—Polydora won, Wanderer second, Woodcraft third. Time, 1:28 4-5.
One mile—Manhattan won, Whitings second, Ocean H. third. Time, 1:40.
Six furlongs—Panhandle won, Leigh second, Miss Boss third. Time, 1:22 4-5.
Hleetwood Driving Park.
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—This was opening day at the Fleetwood driving park. Track fair. 2:30 pace—Little Daisy won, Foggy second, Humming Bird third. Best time, 2:19 4-5.
Three year old trot—Double Cross won, Onondaga second, Cornelia Howard third. Best time, 2:21 4-5.
[What Causes Red Hair.
Red hair is caused by a superabundance of iron in the blood. This is that imparts the vigor, the elasticity, the great vitality, the overflowing, thoroughly healthy animal life, which flows through the veins of the ruddy-haired, and this strong, sentient animal life is what renders them more intense in their emotions than their more languid fellows. The excess of iron in the blood is the cause of freckles on the peculiarly clean, white skin which accompanies red hair.]